

LABOR CLARION

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Judge Padway Here to Investigate Reports on Labor Relations Board

Under orders to make a thorough investigation of the National Labor Relations Board in California for the purpose of making a report to the next session of Congress, Judge Joseph A. Padway, chief counsel for the American Federation of Labor, arrived in San Francisco this week.

"One of the major reasons for my assignment to California by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor is to inquire into the activities of the National Labor Relations Boards of this area," Judge Padway said.

"Reports have come to Washington from various parts of the country, and particularly northern California, concerning the activities of the personnel of the Labor Board regarding partiality to the C. I. O. I came to California to make an investigation of such reports, particularly in relation to the Twentieth Regional Labor Board in San Francisco, and to confer with Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor and other officials of the Federation."

To Appear in Cannery Case

Judge Padway also announced he will take part in the presentation of the A. F. of L. case in the cannery matters now being heard by the National Labor Relations Board. In further discussion he said:

"The cannery cases, as I view the subject, are not a fight between the employers and the National Labor Relations Board, but a fight between the American Federation of Labor and those mushroom organizations that seek to break down the fine work done by the California State Federation of Labor in winning conditions never before enjoyed by the cannery workers, and by which peace and progress are maintained in this great California industry."

Judge Padway expects to spend more than two weeks in California, during which time he will visit all parts of the state and make investigations.

Instruction From Green

"My investigations will not be confined to the Twentieth Regional Labor Board," the distinguished attorney said: "I am instructed by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor to make a full and impartial investigation of the activities of the National Labor Relations Board in California, the decisions rendered, and the method of administration, and determine if bias exists."

"The reasons for the investigation are that the American Federation of Labor intends to submit a report to the President of the United States before the next Congress convenes. While much preliminary work has been done in Washington, California has been selected for the first work in the field because of the complaints coming from this area regarding discrimination."

"In the California cannery case, from an examination of detailed reports from a variety of sources, it appears evident that contracts legitimately entered into by the California State Federation of Labor and the employers are being jeopardized by false and baseless accusations on the part of the C. I. O."

"President Green has directed me to spare no

effort in maintaining the integrity of these contracts, and all of the power of the American Federation of Labor will resist any efforts of the C. I. O. to invalidate these contracts.

"To the members of organized labor in California, I extend greetings and I only wish it were possible for me to visit all of your local unions, but I will do my best."

SEATTLE BAKERS' STRIKE ENDS

A four-day strike of 2500 union bakers in Seattle, Everett and Bremerton ended when the workers resumed their employment last Monday. The reported settlement provided for a thirty-six-hour week instead of forty hours, with no wage reduction for the shorter week.

WHOLESALE PRICES

A sharp decline in prices of agricultural commodities largely accounted for a 0.5 per cent decrease in the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of wholesale commodity prices during the week ended June 4, Commissioner Lubin announces. "The decline placed the combined index of over 800 price series at 77.7 per cent of the 1926 average and is at the lowest level reached since the last week of December, 1934. The all-commodity index is 0.3 per cent below the corresponding week of last month and 10.8 per cent lower than it was a year ago."

Land Shanty Territory

Real estate operators are said to have grabbed off scores of square miles around the government site of the gigantic Shasta dam which is to be built in northern California and are now holding 50x100-foot lots at \$1200 formerly selling as manzanita wastes at \$5 an acre, for back taxes or, as one writer puts it, for crullers, or what have you?

Two Months Before Work Begins

People are moving in on Redding and other portions of the district by every means of transportation and all are seeking employment. As work on the project is not expected to begin for two months the early arrivals are compelled to subsist as best they can.

It is stated in a news story from Redding that 500 persons are living in the "Boom Town" district, which declaration is followed by this (with a somewhat familiar sound from other former "booms"): "They're buying lots on a \$5 down and \$5 a month from now on basis. They got in on the ground floor—and maybe the lot they've agreed to pay \$500 or \$1000 for will be worth ten times that much when the boom really begins."

Culinary Unions in Agreement

For craftsmen and laborers earnestly in search of employment a warning to heed the above described conditions with respect to the status of the project would seem superfluous.

Announcement was recently made by the union representatives in the culinary trades that an agreement has been arrived at between those organizations and the officials in charge of the Central Valley Water Project, whereby union workers are to be employed in the work of those trades under control of the contractors. Union organizers in other crafts are also understood to be at work in the territory to protect their interests.

South Is Dominant As Congress Finally Adopts Wage-Hour Legislation

Congress finally agreed upon wage and hour legislation this week and, accepting a conference report from the two houses, sent the measure to the President for signature.

The bill as adopted was virtually dictated by rebellious Democratic members from the South, who demanded broad exemptions for industries located in that area, and very noticeably fails to reach the standards of legislation on the subject as originally sponsored by union labor.

The act prescribes that all employees within its scope shall be paid a wage of not less than 25 cents an hour for the first year of the act's operation and not less than 30 cents an hour for the next six years, when the minimum rate shall be 40 cents an hour, with the provision that the minimum may be raised to 40 cents by the action of industrial boards in various industries before the expiration of the six-year period.

Gradual Reduction of Hours

With regard to the work week the act fixes a maximum of 44 hours for the first year, 42 for the second year, and 40 hours thereafter.

The act creates a wage and hour board in the U. S. Department of Labor, with an administrator as presiding officer. The administrator, appointed by the President, is required to appoint as soon as practicable industry committees "for each industry engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce." These committees, consisting of an equal number of representatives for the public, the employees and the employers in the respective industries, are required to make a survey of industrial conditions and file recommendations with the administrator as to the highest wages, not to exceed the 40-cent rate fixed as the ultimate goal, which the industry can pay. The administrator is empowered to take the necessary procedure for the application of the recommended rate. The orders of the administrator are subject to review in U. S. Circuit Courts of Appeal.

Ban on Child Labor

The wage and hour sections of the act become effective 120 days after it is signed by the President. The labor of children under 14 years is banned. Those between 14 and 16 may be employed if they have employment certificates. None under 18 can be employed in hazardous occupations.

There are many exemptions, in whole or in part, from the measure. The major exempted groups are: Agricultural workers and processors in the area of production; executive, administrative, professional, or local retailing employees; seamen, air transport workers; fishing industry workers; employees of weekly or semi-weekly newspapers of less than 3000 circulation, and workers whose hours are regulated by the Motor Carrier Act.

Terms of the measure will only be applicable to those industries shown to be engaged in interstate commerce.

SACRAMENTO STRIKE AVERTED

Four hundred Sacramento garage and service station employees went to work last Friday under a compromise wage-hour agreement with employers, averting a threatened strike scheduled to have begun at 8 o'clock that morning.

Laundry and Cleaning Drivers Get Contract

Fear of the outcome of a serious situation existing in the cleaning and dyeing industry happily proved unfounded this week when the Laundry and Cleaning Drivers' Union and the association of employers in the industry arrived at a mutual agreement.

The actual signing of the existing agreement, with only a minor change with respect to the guaranteed wage of the drivers which called for a minimum of \$25 weekly, was the subject of negotiation during the past nine months. This period of time is indicative of the patience and desire for harmonious relations, but as often happens in like circumstances had finally become irksome to the drivers. In addition to this, other outside factors and subjects had been allowed to creep into the negotiations.

Somewhat in despair and with more drastic action in prospect the union asked for the aid and good offices of the Labor Council, following which meetings with the employers were again resumed and with the result above noted. All parties involved are to be congratulated on the successful conclusion.

Workers Choose A. F. of L. Unions In Elections for Bargaining Agent

Results announced by the National Labor Relations Board show that in elections held by the board during the three weeks ending June 3 to choose collective bargaining representatives, unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor received the greatest number of votes in nineteen cases. In cases of opposition, most of the defeated groups were either C. I. O. unions or so-called "independent" unions.

Two of the elections involved concerns in California. The first of these latter was that of the Pacific Bedding Company, Los Angeles, where the

employees chose the Upholsterers' International Union, and in the second instance the United Garment Workers were designated as the bargaining agent by workers in the plant of the Joseph Malouf Company, San Francisco.

At Port Gamble, Wash., the vote among employees of the Charles R. McCormick Lumber Company was 2536 to 207 in favor of the A. F. of L. organization as against the International Woodworkers, a C. I. O. affiliate.

President of United Auto Workers Suspends Five Members of Board

Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers, this week suspended five members of the organization's international board on the ground that they had "repudiated" a twenty-point program for harmony declared to have been unanimously approved less than a month ago. Six other board members walked out of the board meeting following Martin's action.

The suspended members are Richard Frankenstein, Wyndham Mortimer, Ed Hall, Walter Wells and Secretary-Treasurer George Address. They have been ordered to face trial before the full board, which consists of twenty-four members.

Martin told reporters "nobody was being kicked out because of any political affiliation," but that he did not intend to see the auto union "used as a tool to assist or comfort any alien dictatorships." He further stated that while the "Communist element" in the union was an "insignificant group" it had "influenced some unthinking people."

Drive in Modesto Area

Secretary Edward D. Vandeleur and Vice-Presidents William F. Urmy, San Francisco, and Charles F. Daley, Vallejo, of the California State Federation of Labor, and Romeo F. Vatuone, San Jose, president of the National Council of Agricultural Workers, attended a mass meeting in Modesto last Friday night, where plans were made for an intensive organizational drive by A. F. of L. unions in that territory. Representatives of virtually all unions in the district are reported to have been in attendance.

In his address to the gathering Secretary Vandeleur laid particular stress on the necessity for organization work among employees in the canneries and packing sheds in the Modesto area and also promised to send Federation representatives into the field to aid in the work. The meeting voted support to the policies and organizational program of the state labor body.

"Bowl of Rice" Party In Chinatown Tonight

With the increase in atrocities, with thousands of non-combatants mercilessly bombed to death—witness only the very recent massacres from the air in the Canton area—with their land being ravaged and ruthlessly appropriated, the heart of humanity throughout the world goes out to the innocent civilian population of China.

In the United States that sympathy has taken substantial form in the nationwide appeal for financial aid for these unfortunate victims in the area of Japanese aggression. This contemplated assistance has been organized throughout the country and is being climaxed tonight (Friday) in what has been designated "Bowl of Rice" parties in numerous cities and towns. Proceeds of these gatherings and solicitations are to go to the relief of Chinese civilians—the extent of such relief being dependent in direct proportion to the response given to the opportunity presented at these "parties."

Races and Creeds Unite

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is chairman of the national committee sponsoring the events, which also has as members many persons of prominence in all walks of life and in all races and creeds, including those in the ranks of union labor, the A. F. of L. being among those represented on the committee.

The scene of San Francisco's participation in the relief cause will most appropriately be in its "Chinatown," the most famous in the world. Aided in promoting the occasion by prominent local citizens of other races, the residents of that district promise one of the picturesque presentations for which they have always been noted and outstanding when called upon to participate in general civic events.

Oriental Entertainment Features

The district bounded by Stockton, Kearny, Pacific and California streets is to be roped off at 7 p. m. and inside the area, which will be for pedestrians only, a glimpse of real Chinese life is to be given. The Chinese merchants, societies and the residents in general will add their quota to enhance the enjoyment of visitors. Stores are to be kept open all night, with proceeds going to the relief cause, native bands, dancers, jugglers and other entertainers will perform in the streets, while an open house—a most unusual event—is understood to be contemplated by some of the well known societies and residents. There will be no admission charge to this carnival area, and throngs are expected to take advantage of the opportunities of the occasion for aiding the great humanitarian work which has inspired it.

CITY EMPLOYEES MAKE PROPOSAL

On behalf of the Federation of Municipal Employees of San Francisco, Supervisor Dewey Mead has introduced before the board an ordinance providing for a five-day week and affecting many workers for the city. It would permit department heads to readjust working schedules so that many of the various staffs would have a full day off Saturday instead of the present half day. Its proponents declare there would be no increased expense to the city nor reduction of service to the public.

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A. F. of L. Will Go On Air With Recorded Programs Next Month

A year on the air has been planned by the American Federation of Labor in the biggest radio undertaking yet launched by labor in the United States.

President William Green of the A. F. of L. has entered into an agreement for a minimum of thirteen productions of "The Labor Parade," presenting headline labor news in dramatic re-enactment. This decision was reached after two productions had been aired on fifty-nine stations as a test.

The program will be launched on a minimum of fifty-five stations, with the number increasing to 100 or more as rapidly as possible.

Programs to Include Major News Episodes

Running fifteen minutes, all programs will be recorded and will run at various times throughout the country. The programs will be written, directed and produced by Chester M. Wright and Associates and will be recorded in the Washington studios of Radioscriptions, Inc. Walter Knobloch is production director.

In each program there will be re-enactment of three major news episodes, with one or two shorter events. A complete orchestra will work in the making of each program.

"The Labor Parade" was produced first under sponsorship of the Commercial Telegraphers, and has been produced since under varying sponsorships. In Washington it has been used for the past year as the fifteen-minute key around which a full hour show has been built for groups of participating sponsors, including the International Association of Firefighters, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Company, the Silk Industry Joint Council, which latter includes unions and employers, and other large unions and groups.

The production schedule provides for shipment of recordings from Washington on the tenth of each month, beginning with July.

Material Carefully Selected

The production staff will be on watch throughout the month for big news developments deemed adaptable to dramatic re-enactment for radio. At the beginning of the week in which production is to take place there will be a sifting of all material, the final selection to be made two days before first rehearsal.

The American Federation of Labor's program calls for one recording a month, at the beginning. This schedule will be stepped up to twice a month, if demand develops, and finally to once a week. For the summer months the once-a-month schedule probably will prevail.

"Watch for 'The Labor Parade' on your local station," advises President Green. "Go to your station now and ask if the new labor program has been secured. If not, ask why not—and follow it up until successful."

RECORD RECEIPTS FOR "MUNI"

Further indication of the effect of the Market Street Railway 7-cent fare as compared to that of 5 cents on the Municipal lines was furnished in the report for the second week following the rate boost on May 31 by the privately owned company. For that week it is disclosed that the Municipal

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cars collected \$79,988.85 as compared with \$73,394 for the preceding week, while only \$66,014.45 had been collected for the week before May 31. Manager Cahill states that when he came to the commission six years ago receipts of \$45,000 a week were considered a good showing. Tuesday of last week the "J" line, only Municipal line serving the Mission district, took in \$1162, while on June 8 of last year, which also fell on Tuesday, the fares totaled \$775.

400 GIRLS TO BE BEAUTICIANS

The Jane Addams Vocational High School in New York, opened by the Board of Education last fall as the central school for beauty culture, is now training 400 girls in the art of making women more attractive.

San Francisco Hotel Employees Open Negotiations for New Wage Contract

Organized workers in San Francisco represented by the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance and the Bartenders' League have submitted proposed changes in their wage agreements covering 7000 hotel workers to the Hotel Employers' Association.

Among the union proposals are said to be the five-day week, an increased wage for workers in the lower paid branches and clarification of a number of the present classifications. A joint committee from the unions and the employers will discuss the proposals.

Painters Ban Spray Gun

The agreement signed by the local District Council of Painters' Unions No. 8 and the Master Painters' Association for the curtailment of spray gun painting went into effect last week.

Dewey Mead, business representative of Painters' Union No. 1158, declared that the new agreement was arrived at just in time to avert serious unemployment in the industry. He further stated:

"Without a curtailment of spray gun painting the field soon would have been flooded with spray gun operators. It takes four years and six months of apprenticeship and schooling to become a brush painter, but it takes almost no training to operate a spray gun.

"The fact that spray gun painting leads to lead poisoning, silicosis and other diseases is reason enough for its elimination. Spray gun painting will not boost the price of home building, as Chamber of Commerce agents falsely claim. Even if it did the people of San Francisco would not want cheap home building at the price of human lives. As a matter of fact spray gun painting is wasteful, and inferior workmanship. It costs more in the long run than brush painting."

The new agreement applies only to new building construction and does not affect the Golden Gate International Exposition.

Monthly Session Held By Agricultural Council

Organization of all packing shed and cannery workers in northern and central California under the banner of the American Federation of Labor was given impetus at the monthly meeting of the National Council of Agricultural Workers held in San Francisco last Sunday.

Delegates from more than twenty affiliated unions reported that progress was being made in various districts. It was stated that the C. I. O. is causing some slight annoyance to workers in certain areas, but that their efforts were having little or no effect on the membership.

Applications were received from two new unions, and plans were inaugurated to launch a campaign for affiliation of all A. F. of L. unions with the Council, according to Romeo F. Vatuone, San Jose, president. Delegates of the various cannery workers' unions pledged their support.

"The National Council of Agricultural Workers and the California State Federation of Labor spent many weeks winning for the workers conditions they have never before enjoyed," Vatuone said, and further declared: "All of the workers benefit, and those who have not enlisted under the banner of the A. F. of L. unions realize the good that has come to them through constructive organization and negotiations, and we now seek to add them to the 60,000 already signed up."

The next meeting of the Council will be held in San Francisco on Sunday, July 17.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1938

British Trade Union Act

President Roosevelt has become interested in the British trade union act, and has announced the appointment of a commission to study that much discussed instrument. He told reporters the study is to be made "to clear up misinformation in this country about the law."

The answer of the President to a question by reporters whether he is satisfied with the Wagner act was that "the whole subject of labor relations was an evolutionary one."

Without waiting for the President's commission to return with a report as to the workings of the British act it is possible to state some of the act's distinctive features, viz:

Any strike or lockout is illegal if "it has any object other than or in addition to furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers are engaged"; also, if "it is designed or calculated to coerce the government, either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community."

Criminal liability is imposed on all union officials, members of strike committees and individual pickets who take part in an illegal strike.

The union is liable for damages in an illegal strike. To employers, for example.

Persons expelled from unions for not participating in an illegal strike may recover damages from the union funds.

The Attorney General may apply in a court for an order prohibiting the use of union funds in an illegal strike.

Unions are forbidden to use their funds for political purposes.

Civil servants may join only those unions composed entirely of government workers.

Employees of any public authority are subject to both criminal and civil liability for breaking a contract.

The trade union act grew out of the general strike in England in 1926 (as plainly indicated in the wording of the first of the above indented paragraphs), and naturally the hysteria which developed at that time in the "ruling classes" was reflected in the legislation adopted with a view to preventing a repetition of that experience—an experience which, by the way, had the effect of more closely solidifying the trade union movement in England. There is little reason to believe that such restrictions as were clamped down upon the unions by that act would be tolerated for a moment in this country.

While the American unions never have followed the English custom of mass political action, still they have reserved to themselves the right to participate in political campaigns where their interests seem to demand it. Were their rights invaded to

the extent of legislation being adopted that would give some authority power to say whether or not their funds should be used for political purposes, or for the regulation of the manner in which such funds could be built up, American workers would not be inclined to meekly submit. In fact, American workers would assert the belief that Congress would have no more right to interfere in such matters than it has to limit the political actions of business corporations, chambers of commerce and "merchants and manufacturers' associations."

Study of the British act may be useful in learning what to avoid in American legislation; but it is to be hoped that the commission appointed by the President will be imbued with American ideas as to the citizen's relation to the state, and not the British or European idea.

Chamber of Commerce Reactionary

The United States Chamber of Commerce at its recent session in the nation's capital was presented with an unusual opportunity to make an approach to friendliness for organized labor and thereby set in motion the machinery to soften the bitterness that characterizes industrial relations in many parts of our country. But what the New York "Times" calls "business in convention" utterly failed to grasp its opportunity.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in session in Washington during the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, in a statement setting forth the "basic aims and objectives of the Federation" upheld private initiative, private ownership, private property, and a fair profit for those who own and operate our system of production and distribution.

Declaring that the "working people must be accorded the right to organize and bargain collectively," the executive council pointed out that "labor and capital can co-operate, develop efficiency and production through labor organizations developed by the workers and through the organization of industry as developed by industrial management," adding:

"Through the development of team work between industry and labor, many economic wrongs can be righted, many of industry's legislative burdens can be remedied, and the maximum of service which industry and labor may render can be given the entire nation."

With this statement of fundamentals as a basis the executive council invited industry to "discard the weapons of industrial warfare," urged the "substitution of co-operation and understanding for industrial strife," and pledged labor's support for peace and progress in industry.

But the Chamber of Commerce adopted an ambiguous resolution saying that "management and labor should work together without recourse to the federal government" on certain things of "common concern." Another resolution opposed any federal wage and hour legislation, and to climax its record the Chamber in a third resolution advocated the repeal of the National Labor Relations Act, which, even though it is being badly administered, guarantees by law the right of the workers to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and whose retention as a federal law is one of the demands of the American Federation of Labor.

There was no mention of organized labor, no mention of trade unionism, no mention of collective bargaining, no condemnation of company unions, labor spies, strike-breaking thugs, or tear gas and other forms of terrorism by private police in labor disputes.

Even the conservative Washington "Post," which has not been sparing in its criticism of the National Labor Relations Act, strongly condemned the Chamber's demand for the abolition of that measure. "It is already evident, thanks to the courts," the "Post" said, "that future administration of this law will be more even-handed. For

organized employers to press for outright repeal of the measure under these circumstances inevitably discourages the co-operative attitude that is so desirable for recovery."

Nearly four million members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are employed by thousands of progressive business men who have long since recognized that organized labor on a nation-wide scale is here to stay and who have found that trade unions based on agreements democratically negotiated and faithfully observed can be of great assistance in working out industry's problems. These problems cannot be solved in an area deluged with distrust. The American Federation of Labor, through its executive council, tried to remove the obstacles to friendly industrial relations and pave the way for co-operation between management and the workers.

It is regretted that the United States Chamber of Commerce assumed a negative attitude toward the Federation's constructive proposals.

Protection for Dumb Animals

The proposed state humane pound act would regulate the conduct of pounds throughout the State of California, prohibit the sale or surrender of unclaimed dogs and cats to commercial or research laboratories for experimental purposes, and require that animals be mercifully put to death if no bona fide home is available.

The proposed act would in no manner or form interfere with experimental work in accredited medical colleges and universities, but applies exclusively to animals known as strays which have become public property and are held in the custody of public pounds.

The act is altogether humanitarian in its purposes; calls for no appropriations, no creation of new officers; no persons, groups of persons or organizations would derive any profit, financially or otherwise, by its enactment.

UNITED STATES AIDING JAPAN

(By Eliot Janeway in "Harper's Magazine")

Japan is the one nation in the world whose aggression we fear. Japan is the unashamed attacker of a country with whom we sympathize, whose magnificent defensive stand we admire heartily. In this attack have occurred atrocities—the bombing of universities, for example—which shock the world.

American industry is selling Japan the goods which permit her to do this and to rear grandiose schemes for continuing to do this on a scale so huge that all western Asia will be reduced to the level of the Japanese subjects in Korea. Seventy-five per cent of the gasoline Japan used last year, gasoline for tanks and bombers and warships, came from the United States. One-third of the steel she made last year, steel for shells, bombs, dum-dum bullets, was made out of American raw materials.

Here, then, is the paradox. The Japanese menace is made possible by American exports. Because of the Japanese menace our government is building battleships with money which might otherwise go for housing or to ease the tax burden of our people. What is to be done about this situation is up to the American people.

Add reasons why railroads want to cut wages: The Alleghany Corporation, a railroad holding company, took a cash loss in January of this year of \$29,612,125 on railroad stocks bought in the gay '20s for "consolidation."

A "secret" report on naval aviation disasters in maneuvers on the Pacific this last winter and spring is said to have arrived in Washington. No report dealing with the death of fifty-one trained fliers and the loss of seven big planes, four of which were sunk without trace, has any right to be secret except in war time.

Incorporation of Unions

Organized labor's objections to compulsory incorporation of trade unions, a proposal made from time to time as a method of regulation, are forcefully reviewed by A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Incidentally Mr. Whitney does not protest against the voluntary incorporation of labor unions, but against unions being compelled to incorporate. Only a very few unions are incorporated.

"No responsibility not now prevalent will be achieved by compulsory incorporation of labor unions," declared Mr. Whitney in reply to the "Christian Science Monitor's" inquiry as to the extent of union incorporations, addressed to a number of union presidents.

"Unions or union leaders may now be sued, and of course all union members or officers may be prosecuted for crime.

"Labor unions and their leaders are today, and always have been, subject to the same laws, both criminal and civil, as other individuals and other bodies of citizens.

"So long as the process of incorporation is voluntary, as it always has been, there can be no objection to it. In so far as our organization is concerned, there would be nothing for us to fear in incorporation, providing the corporation laws were enforced against us in the same manner that they always have been enforced against others.

"We spend thousands of dollars yearly printing costly reports in which every penny received and disbursed by this Brotherhood is reported in detail.

"We have nothing to hide and nothing to fear, but naturally our suspicions are aroused when on the one hand we are told that working men are free to organize, but on the other hand it is being proposed that freedom be qualified and limited by some form of compulsory incorporation or compulsory licensing.

"If compulsory incorporation is desirable, why make 'class legislation' of it, and apply it only to workingmen's organizations? Why not apply it to the churches, the Rotary Clubs, the chambers of commerce, and the manufacturers' association?

"There is much falsity and bigotry in the cry that labor unions must be made 'more responsible' financially and otherwise. Instances of misuse of union funds are so rare that American industrialists and financiers should blush with shame to mention them in the light of their reputations as trustees of other people's money.

"It is difficult to outline in advance just what might be the several evils of compelling labor unions to incorporate. No one can now foresee what forms of oppression might grow out of a compulsory incorporation process.

"Certainly, laboring men and women would no longer be absolutely free to organize. The experience of our organization might suggest some of the disadvantages that would grow from compulsory incorporation.

"This Brotherhood was originated by eight brakemen who met secretly in a caboose in Oneonta, N. Y., in 1883. From the activities of those eight men the Brotherhood has grown to a present membership of over 150,000. In the early days the members dared not display their membership buttons, and if the employers discovered their membership in the Brotherhood they were promptly dismissed from service.

"Obviously, if these eight men had been compelled to incorporate before attempting to organize the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, there would be no such organization today.

"The chief danger of compulsory incorporation, as I view it, is the danger to our civil liberties inherent in compelling workingmen to do something that is entirely voluntary for everyone else. It might be that the immediate consequences of compulsory incorporation would not be disastrous

to our civil liberties or to the American system of individual and collective freedom.

"However, certainly the idea of compulsory incorporation or licensing of any groups is a step toward the Fascist corporative state, and no one may now foresee what restrictions may be placed upon labor unions if their present freedom to organize without first obtaining permission from the state is taken from them."

EDITOR ON VACATION

Charles A. Derry, editor of the Labor Clarion, filled the gasoline tank last week and departed on his annual vacation. He is accompanied by Mrs. Derry. They anticipated being absent for some two or three weeks, and will spend the time in the southern part of the state. Mr. Derry is also a member of the San Francisco Board of Education.

Results Achieved by Co-operative Building Workers in Copenhagen

The Workers' Co-operative Building Society in Copenhagen has recently celebrated its silver anniversary and is preparing for the building of many new homes.

The Workers Building Society began in a very small way twenty-five years ago, but it now owns twenty city blocks, and one section, that of Frederiksholm, forms a whole district by itself with a total population of 6000 people.

In 1899 the journeymen bricklayers took charge of all the bricklaying jobs—thus eliminating the employer—and they were later joined by the carpenters, joiners, blacksmiths, electricians and the tool factory "Aurora," and the Workers' Building Society became the Workers' Co-operative Building Society.

Altogether 3200 homes have been built and the annual budget of the society is now close to \$10,000,000.

The solid and social character of the enterprise is illustrated by the fact that it has never paid more than 4 per cent in dividends. If the building of homes stopped the Society would be in possession of a huge capital within a few years, but the money that is earned must be used for new buildings. For the next five years plans call for the building of 400 new homes in one district of Copenhagen and 600 homes in another section of the same city. Two hundred homes must be built each year. The president of the society, Frits Ortmann, quite aptly calls the building society a "perpetuum mobile."

In presenting the above informative item, Alfred Gall of the International Union of Operating Engineers, San Francisco, remarked: "Here is something to take up for our building crafts employees. 'In Union There Is Strength'—why not be your own boss?"

Guard Your Interests

The San Mateo Central Labor and Building Trades Council has issued particular warning to members of its constituent unions to be on guard against affixing their signatures to petitions for placing on the coming November ballot the initiative measure being sponsored by the "Women of the Pacific," which measure has for its purpose the drastic regulation of union organizations. It is stated that circulators of the petitions are making a house-to-house canvass in San Mateo and for this reason the labor body has issued its special warning. The advice given of course should apply equally to members of union labor and its friends in San Francisco and in other communities where the petitions are now in circulation. **KNOW WHAT YOU ARE SIGNING!**

EMPHATIC DEMONSTRATION

"Did you protest against the movie that represents your race as disorderly?" "Did we? We wrecked the place."

A. F. of L. Seamen

The following letter was recently sent by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to all steamship companies having collective bargaining relationships with the International Seamen's Union of America, an A. F. of L. affiliate in process of reorganization:

"The National Labor Relations Board has entered an order dated February 19, 1938, as a result of an election conducted by the board among the unlicensed personnel employed by you, certifying the International Seamen's Union of America, or its successor affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, as the sole bargaining agency for the unlicensed personnel employed in your deck, engine and steward's departments, except wireless and radio operators, electricians on electrically driven ships and juniors who hold licenses on vessels operated out of Atlantic and Gulf ports by you.

"The words 'or its successor affiliated with the American Federation of Labor' following the name 'International Seamen's Union of America' were inserted by the National Labor Relations Board as a result of an argument made before the board in September last by the American Federation of Labor counsel, Charlton Ogburn, Esq., in which he stated to the board that the International Seamen's Union was being reorganized and asked the board to defer for two or three weeks the beginning of the elections until the new name of the organization could be placed on the ballot. The board, in its order dated the 11th of September, 1937, denied this request but stated that the ballot would be so phrased that the American Federation of Labor union, on those lines where it received a majority of votes, would be certified by the board as the sole bargaining agency, although this American Federation of Labor union was other than the International Seamen's Union.

"As president of the American Federation of Labor I am taking this means of informing you officially that the successor union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, to the International Seamen's Union, comprising seamen on the Atlantic and Gulf, is called the American Federation of Labor Seamen's Union No. 21420 and as such is entitled under the law to act as the sole bargaining agency for those of your employees designated in the foregoing order.

"On behalf of the American Federation of Labor and of its American Federation of Labor Seamen's Union No. 21420, I ask a conference with you in which the union would be represented by Mr. Patrick Ryan and by a bargaining committee composed of Mr. Robert Chapdelaine, president of the union, and Mr. Robert Lynch, secretary of the union, for the purpose of negotiating a contract with you."

Green's letter also stated that David E. Grange, former vice-president of the International Seamen's Union, and president of the Cooks and Stewards' Union, is no longer connected with the I. S. U.

Blacksmiths' Union Chosen Bargaining Agent for Employees in Ohio Plant

The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, A. F. of L. affiliate, has been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the exclusive collective bargaining representative for approximately 735 production and maintenance employees at the plant of the Heller Brothers Company of Newcomertown, Ohio, a subsidiary of Heller Brothers, Newark, N. J., tool manufacturers.

Coincident with the certification the Labor Board ordered the company to disestablish the File and Tool Workers' Union, an unaffiliated organization of company employees which the Board found "had been subjected to domination and interference by the management."

Officials Issue Warning Against C. I. O. Plans

Warning that the C. I. O. is planning a new attempt to disrupt successful A. F. of L. unions in the canning and agricultural industry and to rob the workers were issued this week by Romeo F. Vatuone, president of the National Council of Agricultural Workers, and Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor. The joint statement made by the two officials says:

"Instead of pursuing the announced program of organizing the unorganized, the C. I. O. has openly announced that it intends to seek as members the many thousands of workers already organized under the banner of the A. F. of L. The answer is that this is the same old communistic trick. Desperate for funds to continue support of the Communist-C. I. O. union wrecking program, and the Communist party itself, their leaders now seek to wreck unions built up under the banner of the A. F. of L.

"Workers in many crafts are finally waking up to find out that they have been bilked and robbed by the 'commissars,' and are returning to the A. F. of L. in a steady stream."

Continuing, the statement declares: "Workers in the canning industry now enjoy the best conditions and wages in the history of the industry in California as a result of agreements negotiated by the California State Federation of Labor, with the aid of committees from the various unions. These workers pay the regular dues of any federal union chartered by the A. F. of L. and are not assessed unreasonable sums to finance campaigns, espoused by the Communist party.

"We warn all members of American Federation of Labor unions to beware of the Communist stooges in their midst who seek to wreck their unions. They are only interested in your pocket-books, and not in furthering or protecting your interests."

Union Label on Fish Is Planned by San Diego Workers in That Industry

San Diego's 100-per-cent-union fish will soon have a label all their own, if the labeling machinery recently purchased by Butchers' Local No. 229 of that city works as well as advances notices would indicate.

Every inch of the fish will be plastered with the label of the Fish Butchers' Union, as the labeler, which is in the form of a roller, is to be run across the side or back of each individual fish, signifying

that every one marked with the A. F. of L. label has been caught, shipped, butchered, delivered and sold by union workmen.

Manufacturers stated that the San Diego butchers' request for a "fish labeler" was the first demand for such an order in their history.

Business Representative Osslo of the union states that heretofore the consumer has had no way of knowing under what conditions fish have been butchered and sold, but that hereafter the public can rest assured that fish bearing the union label will have been subjected to rigid inspection laws, modern refrigeration and that they are, above all, fresh.

TO PURCHASE SURPLUS CLOTHING

Announcement is made from Washington that the Works Progress Administration will buy \$10,000,000 worth of surplus stocks of men's, women's and children's clothing for distribution to persons on relief. The clothing is to be bought from manufacturers in all parts of the country wherever immediate delivery can be made.

Arbitrator Decides on Bakery Drivers' Scale

An arbitration award was handed down last week in the wage scale controversy between Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 484 and the California Bakers' Association.

No wage increase was granted the majority of the drivers, who had asked a raise from \$48 to \$51, but a \$2 advance was awarded the drivers of transport trucks. Inside workers who have been continuously employed by one company for more than five years will in future work a 7½-hour day, while others will continue at the eight-hour standard provided for in the expired contract. Vacations with pay were awarded on a graduated scale ranging from two days for employees of three years of continuous service to six days for those employed more than fifteen years.

Professor James E. Branner of Stanford University was chairman of the arbitration board, before which body the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau presented the case of the union and Milton Marks that of the employers.

A strike in the industry was barely averted last December, following negotiations over a two months' period, through a satisfactory agreement being reached on the terms of arbitration.

George Kidwell, business agent of the union and member of the board, announced that a dissenting opinion on the award will be presented in behalf of the organization in relation to the schedules. He also declared that while the award recognizes the principles set forth in the union's contentions, that its terms may lead to difficulties through seemingly having placed a premium on dismissal of older employees in favor of new ones.

Attention, Secretaries!

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Culinary Crafts Will Meet Here in August

The annual convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America will meet in the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco on Monday, August 15, and continue in session until the following Friday.

This strong international union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, had a membership in 1933 of 38,000, and now has listed more than four hundred thousand members, comprising waiters, waitresses, cooks, bartenders and miscellaneous restaurant and hotel employees.

Hugo Ernst, second international vice-president, who recently attended a meeting of the general executive board in Chicago, stated that among the proposals to come before the convention are an increase in the per capita tax, now 25 cents, to take care of increased cost of organizational work in unorganized or partly organized sections; increase in the organization force in larger communities, with officers in charge to carry out orders of the general executive board and relieve general headquarters of much routine detail, and increase of authority now granted the eight vice-presidents, who represent eight districts of the United States and Canada.

Ernst presented plans for the coming San Francisco convention which were approved by the general executive board.

The largest gathering in the history of the organization is anticipated, with 150 delegates from New York alone.

LOCAL AUDIENCE HEARS MURPHY

A capacity audience heard an exposition of his principles by Daniel C. Murphy, candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor, at the San Francisco Veterans' War Memorial auditorium last Monday night. Labor and capital relations, education, the farm problem, government costs and taxation were discussed by Murphy and his philosophy of progressive, social and political ideals was enunciated. William M. Malone presided, and the candidate was introduced by Lewis F. Byington. Other speakers were John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, and Adolph W. Hoch, former president of the State Federation of Labor.

Next Sunday's Event

Reunions of friends and families is one of the pleasurable incidents of the annual picnics of the Molders' Union—this year is the sixty-sixth—and next Sunday's gathering of the members of that organization at Neptune Beach again presents the usual eagerly awaited opportunity. This feature is particularly enjoyable to the older members of No. 164 who recall the yearly occasions when the picnics were held at Shell Mound in Emeryville and who view with pride the growth of the organization throughout the years. For the younger members Sunday's occasion will present the usual attractive program of dancing, races and games, not forgetting also the great baseball classic between the Molders and Boilermakers. Admission will be 40 cents (children free) and all friends of the union are invited.

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Honor Service Records Of Six Letter Carriers

On Friday evening of last week Golden Gate Branch No. 214, National Association of Letter Carriers, at its regular monthly meeting, honored six of its members by presentation of diamond service pins, with appropriate ceremonies.

Invitations had been sent to the local postoffice officials and to nearby association branches. The response is declared to have been most gratifying.

Postmaster William H. McCarthy, and three assistant superintendents of mail, represented the local postoffice; two members of the executive board represented the state association, and members of the association from Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, San Jose and Modesto were in the estimated crowd of 350.

Postmaster McCarthy won the plaudits of the members by his stirring address commending organization and what it stands for; then with a personal touch of individual compliments to each on their splendid letter-carrier-service records presented the pins to each of the following:

Arthur Weldon, who entered the postal service way back in the period of the Spanish-American War, July 1, 1898; Charles A. Daly, August 4, 1898; Frank Cosgrove, April 23, 1901; B. W. March, April 1, 1903; Theodore H. Lohman, June 25, 1903; Michael Hoare, who entered the service April 18, 1903, is unfortunately confined to a hospital from an appendectomy. He will be given his service pin with appropriate ceremony upon his recovery.

Entertainment was furnished from the ranks of the association, and all present were pleasantly surprised at the talent displayed by these members. After the entertainment members and their guests adjourned to the basement for refreshments.

Santa Fe Fights Injunction Sought By Competitors to Stay New Service

The Santa Fe Railway and the Santa Fe Transportation Company have filed briefs with the Supreme Court of California opposing the Southern Pacific-Pacific Greyhound petitions for a writ of review and a temporary stay or injunction against the State Railroad Commission, which latter body on April 18 granted the Santa Fe permission to engage in co-ordinated, one ticket, intrastate rail-bus service. Among arguments set forth in briefs of the contending corporations are the following:

The petition of the Southern Pacific alleges the Railroad Commission in its decision exceeded its authority and had created a competitive situation which if met would jeopardize Southern Pacific's earnings and financial structure to the point of confiscation.

The Santa Fe brief states, "what the Southern Pacific is in reality demanding is protection against competition, not against confiscation," and cites many decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States holding there is no constitutional protection against competition.

The Greyhound argues it has been granted certain exclusive operating rights under State law, that the competitive service was not in the public interest and that it had met the requirements of

public convenience and necessity by offering to co-ordinate with the Santa Fe. To this the Santa Fe replies that the offer of co-ordination was not workable in that it did not provide equality of rail and stage fares between common points nor complete interchangeability of tickets, declared to be essentials in co-ordination.

SHELLEY GIVEN INDORSEMENT

The San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, at its meeting last week, heard an address by John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, in which the speaker announced his candidacy for state senator from this district. Following the address the Building and Construction Trades Council voted an indorsement of Shelley for the office he is seeking.

Demands Apology From Labor Board Examiner

Demands for an apology from Charles A. Wood, trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board, for statements involving George W. Stokel, Sacramento district vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor, have been made by Secretary Vandeleur of the Federation.

Examiner Wood, in a statement published last Saturday, banned two A. F. of L. members from attending further hearings before him, in the northern California cannery case, at the instigation of John T. Dudley, secretary of the Sacramento C. I. O. Council, according to Vandeleur, the examiner's ruling being made on the grounds that the two men, Jack Crilley and A. A. Marty, were Stokel's bodyguards. In making his demand Secretary Vandeleur said:

"Mr. Stokel is a vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor and a man of long standing, honor and principle in the nation's oldest labor movement. It is not necessary for him to have bodyguards or goon squads such as accompany Communist-C. I. O. leaders to the hearings before Examiner Wood. His record stands for itself, which is more than can honestly be said for the communistic racketeers who are attempting to prove, with the aid of the National Labor Board, that contracts between the California State Federation of Labor and the California Processors and Growers were consummated because the unions were under company domination.

"These hearings are supposed to be public. If Mr. Wood will permit the C. I. O. or communists to flood the meeting with observers who are continually disturbing the hearings by talking and snickering, and then order two American citizens, members of the A. F. of L., out of the hearings, it is high time we found out whether communists or Americans are in control of the National Labor Relations Board."

President Roosevelt to Be City's Guest in July

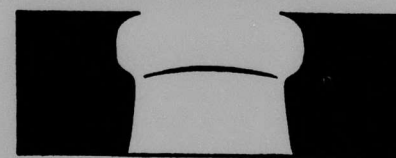
Announcement has been made that if conditions permit President Roosevelt will leave Washington on July 7 and will make a transcontinental tour which will end in San Francisco, where he will board a cruiser to carry him upon a fishing vacation to the west coast of South America.

News dispatches state that en route here the chief executive is expected to make addresses in Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas, as well as in California.

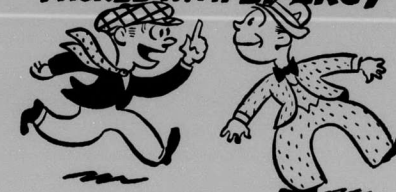
Los Angeles Labor Council Asks Aid Against Unfair Auto Parts Concern

Secretary J. W. Buzzell of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council has sent a communication to the central labor bodies of California announcing that a chain auto parts company known as the "Pep Boys" has been placed upon the unfair list of the council in that city.

The action was taken after considerable effort on the part of the Los Angeles central body to reach an adjustment of the controversy with the firm, according to Secretary Buzzell, and he requests the co-operation of the labor movement throughout the state against the "Pep Boys" stores wherever they may exist.



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Run o' the Hook

By GEO. S. HOLLIS
President Typographical Union No. 21

The next stated meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union will be held Sunday, June 19, in the Labor Temple. In addition to the installation of delegates and alternate delegates elected to the International Typographical Union and California State Federation of Labor conventions, there will be important committee reports to consider. It's Fathers' Day, sure, but that should not deter them from attending the meeting. S-h-h—and this is on the q. t.—maybe some of the ordinarily "conscientious objectors" in the family could be prevailed upon to grant the "old man" a half day off, which would give him an opportunity to show up at the session and at least renew old acquaintances.

M. E. Van, a member of Typographical Union No. 21 connected with the Intertype Corporation, is a patient at St. Joseph's Hospital, where he underwent an operation last Friday. Mr. Van may be considered well on the road to recovery, for in a telephonic conversation he said in a cheerful vein that the operating surgeons in their explorations found nothing he always knew neither he nor any other mortal ever had. Figure it out?

According to a recent Anaconda dispatch to the Butte (Montana) "Standard," George H. Roddy, 79, widely known Anaconda resident and linotype operator for the Anaconda "Standard" for the last several years, was found dead in his room. The dispatch said Mr. Roddy's death, according to the coroner, was due to a heart attack. Notwithstanding his 79 years, Roddy continued at his employment up to within a day or two of his death, although his friends said he had been troubled with a heart ailment for some time. Roddy was affiliated with San Francisco Union in 1921 and 1922 and was employed on the "Chronicle" during the parts of those years he lived here. He is survived by a brother and nephew, both living in Pennsylvania, where he was born.

As the Labor Clarion forms were being closed word was received of the death of Maurice J. McDonnell, for many years a member of the "Examiner" chapel. Due to illness he had been confined to his home for some months.

No. 21 Sports Committee Notes

A deluge of B'nai B'rith base hits in the fourth inning proved too much for the softball team (composed of members of the Typographical Union) and they were defeated 11-4 in their Sunday Morning League opener at "Big Rec" in Golden Gate Park. The winners took a 3-1 lead in the first frame, and made it 4-1 in the second. In the fourth they added seven more. The printers rallied in the sixth to tally three runs, but batting

punch was lacking and they were retired with the bases loaded. D. J. Piro, printer shortstop, handled six chances successfully, and Frank Shea, with a triple, walk and a single in four trips to the plate, led the offense. . . . In the second league game, next Sunday, at 11:15 a. m. at "Big Rec," the boys meet the California Street Cable Railroad Company team. . . . Rumors are rampant that certain groups (probably softball fans) are concocting a marine fraternity, to be known as the Stow Lake Yachting and Sailboat Club. So—in an effort to ascertain how Stow Lake residents felt about it, a reporter was dispatched to the lake, where D. Duck was contacted. "We ducks," Donald said, "are not looking for trouble. But—enough is enough. Henceforth, any boat seen bobbing about on these waters will be sunk and used as a recreation hall for the minnows."

Saskatchewan Voters Return Large Majority Against Social Credit Plan

Electors last week turned down a Social Credit bid for power in the Canadian province of Saskatchewan, and re-elected the Liberal government of W. J. Patterson.

Of thirty-nine candidates carrying the Aberhart Social Credit banner only two were elected. Liberals won thirty-five of the fifty seats at stake—more than enough to give them a working majority in the legislature for the next five years.

Outlook for the best crop in ten years in Saskatchewan was believed to have contributed to the Social Credit defeat more than any other single factor.

News Vendors Celebrate

San Francisco News Vendors' Union No. 20769, A. F. of L., celebrated its first anniversary at a recent meeting held at the headquarters of the organization, 991 Mission street.

Over six hundred members attended, and among the guests were several outstanding leaders of the local labor movement. Telegrams of congratulation and assurances of whole-hearted support were received from international officers of the Newspaper Guild and the Culinary Workers, who were unable to attend.

Features on the program were addresses by John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council; Sam Kagel of the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau; H. I. Christie, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and Frank Ferguson of Trackmen's Union No. 686, each of whom were presented with honorary memberships in the union for their many and sincere services to the organization.

Louis Butler of the News Vendors, in an address on behalf of the membership, is declared to have displayed an oratorical ability that had the entire membership and the visitors holding a breathless interest, and his remarks are complimented as having been one of the most touching and educational tributes ever paid by a union member to his organization.

Railway employment declined 0.9 per cent during May to the lowest level since 1920, the Interstate Commerce Commission reports.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18 will be held at the Labor Temple next Sunday, June 19.

It is unofficially reported that Munro Roberts defeated Rand Anderson (incumbent) for secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. by 67 votes. Through Anderson's defeat for that office comes the first time in the history of the M. T. D. U. that a member of the New York union has not held the office of president or secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. With Martin of Cleveland and Glicker of Philadelphia having been elected president and vice-president of the M. T. D. U., it is very probable that the "seat of government" of the organization will be transferred from New York to St. Louis about September 1. A transfer of same may add strength to the agitation for secession from the M. T. D. U. in New York and other M. T. D. U. unions. Though fast trains run between St. Louis and New York, the secretary-treasurer-elect, Roberts, charts an airplane for New York to oversee the tabulation of the vote for officers of the M. T. D. U. Roberts invariably, when, presumably, visiting other cities on business for the M. T. D. U., travels by plane instead of trains—all coming under the head of "services" and "other expenses," including quarters at the best hotels, in the column of M. T. D. U. disbursements which the working mailers of the M. T. D. U. pay for and which may now be looked upon as just an "old Spanish custom."

From comment on the election for M. T. D. U. officers the result was a surprise to the "old guard" of the M. T. D. U. Two years ago the "old guard" of the New York union backed Roberts against Weaver of Indianapolis for M. T. D. U. president. While Weaver carried a majority of the unions, and also many of the chapels of the New York union, the election figures showed the foremen-controlled chapels in the newspaper branch elected Roberts by 61 votes. In the 1938 race the bigwigs of the New York union turned down Roberts, indorsing Martin of Cleveland as candidate for president. Figuring, probably, that "one good turn deserves another," Roberts nominates and indorses himself as candidate against Anderson who was running on the New York indorsement for re-election as secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U.

It is reported the progressive group of the New York Mailers' Union elected Krentner and Connors as delegates to the Birmingham convention. "It is hoped that the delegates-elect," says the mailer scribe in the "Printing Worker," "will be able to bring the two mailer factions together." Whether M. T. D. U., or "outlaw" and M. T. D. U. factions, he does not state. However, proposed peace plans of the delegates-elect of the New York union will be awaited with interest, no doubt, by the mailer clans in and out of the M. T. D. U.

Representative Lepp has been given an assignment which includes Lincoln, Neb., Louisville, Ky., Fort Worth, Tex., and Birmingham, Ala.

George Wyatt and A. (Gus) Legna, recent patients in local hospitals, this week returned to their respective homes, fully restored to health.

Joseph Feeney of Philadelphia Mailers' Union was a recent visitor to the Bay cities.

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Nurses' Union

By C. TRIPP, R. N.

With the American Medical Association in San Francisco for their convention and the trend of times toward progress, and even talk of socialized medicine—and doctors' unions—we turn to the union nurse who has been going steadily ahead with her organizational campaign. She, too, has progressed both in material gains and intellectual gains by affiliating herself with organized labor.

In December, 1937, the Nurses' Union appealed to the president of the American Medical Association to support nurses to unionize and secure shorter hours (that is, eight hours which is not enforced at the present time). We quote from that letter: "It seems very logical that a better standard of living for nurses would increase our efficiency both to the patient and the doctor."

Needless to say, we have met with nothing but opposition from the majority of doctors, who feel that it is not "ethical" to organize into a labor group. What is more ethical than becoming part of the American labor movement today, and where are ethics harmed by such affiliation?

The nurses of San Francisco are certainly "peeking over the white collar" and seeing the advantages of such a collective group.

When you, the union men and women of this strong union town, go to your doctor for medical service, and need a nurse, see that he obtains a union nurse.

SMALL BUSINESS MEN'S CONFERENCE

The "Small Business Men's Conference," scheduled for last Friday and Saturday at Sacramento was postponed by Governor Merriam "to a future date." He gave as his reasons that "many of the small business men's problems are local"; that many small business men can not afford the time and money required for a trip to the capital, and that only a few of them could be heard "unless the conference was to last for an undesirable length of time."

United Hatters Move to Prevent Suppression of Individual Rights

Refusal by the authorities of Peekskill, N. Y., to repeal an ordinance prohibiting distribution of pamphlets despite the recent Supreme Court decision placing pamphlets under the same protection of constitutional safeguards for a free press as newspapers, has led the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union to carry the fight to Herbert H. Lehman, governor of New York State, Max Zaritsky, president of the union, has announced.

Following complaint by the workers' organization Governor Lehman had Mayor Myles Holley of Peekskill on the carpet, and informed him that he would do everything in his power to prevent suppression of individual rights in New York State.

CITY SCHOOLS' SUMMER CLASSES

Studies to be offered in the summer evening classes of the San Francisco public schools will include free courses in shorthand and typewriting. At the seven weeks' term, commencing June 20, at the Samuel Gompers Trades School, apprentice training and trade extension courses will be given, in addition to English for foreigners, citizenship and civil service.

COMPOUND TO CUT STEEL

Philip M. McKenna, Unity Township, Pa., has been granted a patent on a new chemical compound, harder than some of the toughest abrasives known, which is said to cut steel and cast iron as if they were so much butter. The new compound, tungsten titanium carbide, is finding wide use in cutting points and dies for cutting metals at high speed.

Labor Temple Repairs

The cast iron boiler in the Labor Temple having developed a leak, Superintendent William P. McCabe and the board of directors decided to install a new one. The "unusual" weather last week descended while the work was in progress and thus brought down the wrath of some of the building tenants on the innocent heads of the superintendent and board. It is now promised, however, that completion of the installation this week of the new steel boiler will preclude any extended delays in future repairs.

Painters are busy at the Temple in furtherance of keeping the building in good repair and appearance. They are redecorating the walls of Secretary O'Connell's office, those of the Laundry Workers' headquarters, and placing finishing touches on the new offices of the Union Label Section, which latter body is now located on the ground floor at the entrance to the auditorium.

Report Lewis Out of Pennsylvania Politics

A Washington news dispatch says that according to apparently authentic reports John L. Lewis, chieftain of the C. I. O., has forewarned further participation this year in Pennsylvania politics. It will be recalled that the Democratic gubernatorial candidate backed by Lewis lost out in the recent primary election in that state.

Lewis is said now to care little whether the governorship goes to the Democratic or to the Republican candidate. In the race for U. S. Senator his preference is believed to be for Davis, the incumbent Republican, over Governor Earle, Democrat, but he is not expected to do anything about it. The dispatch further states that Lewis is described as interested chiefly in the return to the United Mine Workers, of which he is president, of \$40,000 that was loaned to the Democratic state committee in 1934.

Demand for union label merchandise and union service protects the fair employer.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, June 10, 1938

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting — Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Asphalt Workers No. 1038, Charles McFadden vice J. J. O'Connor; Barbers No. 148, Ludwig Keller, David Dinsmore; Laundry and Dry Cleaning Drivers No. 256, Bert Ritchie vice William A. Connolly; Leather and Pocketbook Workers No. 31, M. McKeown vice J. LeHonta; Cigar and Liquor Clerks, G. W. Johns, Sidney Keiles, A. L. Friedman, H. F. Hunnicutt; Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100, M. Cohn, J. Ovist, J. Blaiotta, Vera Vail, J. Nunan vice Larry Vail, A. Rosenbaum, S. Scott, A. Fadell, F. Cohen; Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410, J. C. Dwyer vice David Symon; Tobacco Workers No. 210, William Paganini vice Roy Giorgi.

Communications—Filed: Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 37 of Los Angeles, stating that California Cracker Company of that city is unfair and that they are shipping unfair crackers, one labeled "Cream Flake Special." Board of Education, acknowledging receipt of Council's request for meeting with the curriculum committee, and that Council will be advised by the superintendent when meeting will take place. Retail Furniture and Appliance Salesmen No. 1285 have signed agreement with Bekins Van and Storage Company Furniture Store, and adjusted all differences. Secretary Robert B. Hesketh of Hotel and Res-

taurant Employees, acknowledging receipt of resolution "In Memoriam—Laura Molleda."

Referred to Officers: Notice from Building and Construction Trades Council that they have appointed a committee to confer with Park Commissioners on the subject of the prevailing wage for members of unions affiliated with their Council, also on the subject matter of the retention of the five-day week. Los Angeles Central Labor Council, stating that the California Cracker Company of that city has been declared unfair to organized labor. Complaint of Operating Engineers No. 64 against Building Owners and Managers' Association, relative to refusal of the Association to establish working conditions demanded by the union. Complaint of Machinists No. 68 against treatment of single men in relief camps.

Referred to Executive Committee: Complaint against Steiger & Kerr Stove Manufacturing Company by Molders No. 64 for having stoves manufactured by non-union firm and labeling them Occidental Ranges, like those union-made. Metal Polishers supporting the demands of Molders and Stove Mounters against Steiger & Kerr.

Report of Executive Committee—Leather and Pocketbook Workers' complaint against H. N. Cook Belting Company was heard by committee, but before reporting matter to the Council information was received that all differences have been adjusted satisfactorily to all concerned. Objection of Civil Service Janitors to practice of Civil Service Commission transferring to them disabled members of Street Railway Employees, Division 518, was heard and referred for negotiations between the two unions and the Civil Service Commission. The J. Blum Hat Company was reported having settled all differences with Millinery Workers No. 40. Hairdressers and Cosmetologists complaint against the beauty shop of J. Boxer, 325 Sutter street, was discussed at length, in regard to the employment of two persons who are claimed to be independent contractors though really employees enjoying the benefit of the union card and only paid salary on a percentage basis of earnings; committee recommends that the union card be removed and that the application for strike sanction be granted. Controversy of Fruit and Vegetable Clerks against Becker's Market, 2082 Haight street, was heard and ordered re-referred to the executive committee for next meeting. Laundry and Dry Cleaning Drivers, asking strike sanction against unfair cleaning plants, was laid over until such sanction has been granted by the Joint Council of Teamsters and the international union. On the application of Window Cleaners for strike sanction against Shumate's Drug Stores, after hearing, the request was granted. The report and its recommendations adopted as presented in these minutes.

Tony Tronsen of the Tacoma, Wash., local of Longshoremen, A. F. of L., was introduced to the delegates and recited facts in relation to that local in the convention set-up now being held by the

Maritime Federation of the Pacific. His instructive presentation was well received.

Reports of Unions—Auto Mechanics No. 1305 have signed an agreement with the Motor Cycle Dealers; will hold a picnic at Oak Cove Park on July 24. Corrugated Fiber Products Workers have signed an agreement with a local plant fabricating milk bottle caps; have indorsed Daniel C. Murphy for governor. Electrical Workers No. 202 have signed up the Schick plant, manufacturing electric razors and other products; have organized KYA Broadcasting Company and the Remler Radio Company 100 per cent. The Production Machine Operators reported they were unsuccessful in organizing the Remler Radio Company. Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216 have signed up all the local shoe factories to a new agreement. Department Store Employees have made progress in organizing employees during the past year; will negotiate an agreement with the employers; and will picnic at Neptune Beach on July 10. Business of Hatters is slack, and urge demand for the union label when buying hats. Building Service Employees are progressing with their bowling tournament. Street Railway Employees No. 1004 are conducting conferences with the Market Street Company on seniority rights of members; the courts have ruled in favor of the union; they ask for patronage of union people on the cars of that company in order to keep their members working. The Seamen won the election held for bargaining rights in the employ of the General Petroleum and the Associated Oil companies' tankers; seamen unions on the coast have instructed their delegates to the Maritime convention to support the Tacoma Longshoremen; they reported that the delegates of Machinists No. 68 voted to unseat the Tacoma Longshoremen at the Maritime Convention now being held; the convention allowed fraternal delegates also to vote. Newspaper Drivers will hold a dance at Desiano Hall on June 25. Boilermakers were able to put 250 men to work last week. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90 reported they supported the seating of the Tacoma Longshoremen by the Maritime Federation convention, and then left the convention because of failure to seat the union. Newspaper Vendors appreciate help and assistance rendered by the Labor Council in the formation of their union; they will have a ball game next Sunday.

New Business—Moved that the chair be empowered to appoint a Labor Day committee (one delegate for each union) and that the first meeting be held Saturday evening, June 18, in the Labor Temple; motion carried. Moved that the Council oppose any change in the classification of city employees and the officers be instructed to appear at the meeting of the supervisors in protest when this matter comes before the Board, and that they support the Civil Service Commission in their contention; motion carried.

Receipts, \$870; expenditures, \$356.88.

Council adjourned at 10:25 p. m.

Faternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

PACKING COMPANY SIGNS

The butchers' and teamsters' organizations of Bakersfield have finalized an agreement with the Kern Valley Packing Company. Union officials state this makes the only 100 per cent packing house in that county.

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary.
Boussum Photographic Studios, 2320 Mission, 133 Geary.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
Florsheim Shoe Company Stores.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
Haas Bros. Candy Stores.
Howard Automobile Company.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Photo-Chrome Company, 4240 Hollis, Emeryville.
Pig 'n' Whistle Candy Stores.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster streets.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

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Council President Names Labor Day Committee

Following authorization by the Labor Council at Friday night's meeting, President Shelley this week named one delegate from each affiliated union to constitute the Labor Day Committee for 1938. The first meeting of this committee will be held Saturday night of next week, **June 25—a change from the originally announced June 18.**

In accord with custom the Building Trades and Construction Council will be invited to name delegates to the committee. The Labor Council committee named by President Shelley is composed as follows:

American Federation of Actors—Charles Renard.
Alaska Cannery Workers No. 21161—A. Aguilar.
Alaska Fishermen—Andrew Vigen.
Asphalt Workers—Charles McFadden.
Automobile Mechanics No. 1305—L. D. Smith.
Automotive Warehousemen No. 860—K. M. Griffin.
American Federation of Government Employees No. 51—Roe Baker.
Auto Painters No. 1073—Edward Sullivan.
Automotive Drivers and Demonstrators No. 960—Gerry A. Rhodes.
Bakers No. 24—Theodore Lindquist.
Bakery Drivers No. 484—George W. Kidwell.
Barbers No. 148—W. W. Pierce.
Bartenders No. 41—Tom Nickola.
Bill Posters No. 44—George Lee Phillips.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—James McTier-nan.
Boilermakers No. 6—Edgar Rainbow.
Bookbinders Nos. 31-125—Joseph Gonsalves.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—William Gillespie.
Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Roger Venturi.
Bottlers No. 293—W. H. Ahearn.
Brewery Drivers No. 227—Martin Christen.
Brewery Workers No. 7—Anton Reichmuth.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Ed. Lewis.
Bride and Structural Iron Workers No. 491—Brother Hearn.
Bricklayers No. 7—Ed. Nolan.
Butchers No. 115—Joseph Henderson.
Butchers No. 508—Ray E. McDonald.
Building Service Employees No. 14—Russell Dreyer.
Building Service Employees No. 87—Al. Lorenzetti.
Candy and Confectionery Workers—Horace Waug-aman.
Can Workers No. 2078—John Enright.
Cap Makers No. 9—Max Staub.
Carpenters No. 483—R. J. Clifford.
Casket Makers No. 94—Edward Candage.
Cemetery Workers No. 10364—James Symes.
Chauffeurs No. 265—J. McMahon.
Cigar Makers No. 228—G. C. Nehring.
Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089—George Johns.
Circular Distributors No. BB-11—B. A. Brundage.
Civil Service Janitors No. 66—John McGuire.
Cleaners and Dyers No. 7—Floyd Buckalew.
Cooks No. 44—C. T. McDonough.
Construction and General Laborers No. 261—C. C. McGovern.
Coopers No. 65—Samuel Toussaint.
Corrugated and Fibre Products Workers No. 362—Homer Wingo.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—J. L. Parker.
Cracker Packers No. 125—Mary McKay.
Cannery Workers No. 21106—George D. Callahan.
California State and Municipal Utility Laborers No. 1226—Peter Maxwell.
Dairy and Creamery Workers No. 304—Joseph Silva.
Dental Laboratory Technicians No. 99—Percy Holmes.
Dentists No. 21174—Dr. M. O. Squires.
Deep Sea and Purse Seine Fishermen—Frank Ogliano.
Displaymen and Show Card Writers No. 319—Phillip Black.
Electrical Workers No. 6—George Richards.
Electrical Workers (radio) B-202—Elmer Lewis.
Electrical Workers No. 537—L. D. Wilson.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Harry Love.
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 117—P. J. Deredi.
American Federation of Teachers No. 61—Edward Gallagher.
Film and Poster Exchange Employees No. B-17—Ed. Robinson.
Firemen and Oilers No. 86—Dennis Foley.
Fish Cannery Workers No. 21365—Carlos Jimenez.
Fire Salvage Corps No. 541—Daniel Harrington.
Florists and Floral Designers No. 21245—J. J. Saporita.
Garment Cutters No. 45—A. K. Kaufman.
Gardeners and Nursery Workers No. 1133—Leslie Schwoob.
Garment Workers No. 131—Nellie Casey.
Garage Employees No. 665—K. B. Flagg.

Grocery Clerks No. 648—A. B. Crossler.
General Garment Workers' Union No. 21398—Julia Mesure.
Hairdressers and Beauticians No. 148-A—Hazel Matisen.
Hatters No. 23—Jonas Grace.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Pat Clancy.
Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 19816—Michael Rowan.
Hotel and Apartment Clerks and Office Employees No. 283—Harry Odell.
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519—Gordon Anderson.
Ink and Roller Workers No. 5—Earl Hargraves.
Janitors No. 9—Charles Hardy.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Joseph Kahn.
Ladies' Handbag and Leather Workers No. 31—Joseph La Honta.
Laundry Drivers No. 256—Fred Meyer.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Lawrence Palacios.
Letter Carriers No. 214—John C. Daly.
Lithographers No. 17—Adam Vurek.
International Longshoremen No. 38-151—Harry Curtis.
Lumber Clerks and Lumber Handlers No. 2559—W. Foley.
Machinists No. 68—Harry Hook.
Mailers No. 18—Joseph Stocker.
Marine Deisel Engineers No. 22—George De Cour-sey.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—E. D. Farney.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—C. F. May.
Metal Polishers No. 128—Michael Stafford.
Milk Drivers No. 226—Carl Barnes.
Millinery Workers No. 40—Sol Bernstein.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Elbert Car-penter.
Molders No. 164—John Metcalf.
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162—W. G. Woods.
Musicians No. 6—Clarence King.
Municipal Park Laborers No. 311—John Mc-Laughlin.
Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921—Jack Goldberger.
News Vendors No. 20769—Charles H. Bowers.
Nurses' Union No. 19923—Mrs. Claire Tripp.
Office Employees No. 13188—Frank Miller.
Operating Engineers No. 64—William A. Speers.
Ornamental Iron Workers No. 472—William P. Sanders.
Painters No. 19—James B. Gallagher.
Painters and Decorators No. 1158—T. Harris.
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Workers No. 1071—R. G. Johnson.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Edward Del Bonta.
Pattern Makers—T. Stoffer.
Pharmacists No. 838—Robert F. Fulton.
Photo Engravers No. 8—George Krantz.
Photographers and Allied Crafts—Harold P. Perazzo.
Plumbers and Gas Fitters No. 442—John L. Spalding.
Postal Clerks No. 2—G. Pistone.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—George Spooner.
Production Machine Operators and Miscellaneous Metal Workers No. 1327—Anthony Ballerini.
Professional Embalmers No. 9094—Joseph Collins.
Public Works Laborers No. 978—John Denny.
Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989—L. T. Bregante.
Retail Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017—Allen Brodke.
Retail Furniture and Appliance Salesmen No. 1285—Harry Watkins.
Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100—Jack Baker.
Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278—W. R. Otto.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Don Lee.
Sailors—Charles Kindell.
San Francisco Bar Pilots No. 89—Jack Moreno.
Sausage Makers No. 203—Harry Devine.
Scrap Iron and Metal Workers No. 965—John Rossi.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—J. Maloney.
Ship Fitters—Andrew Chioino.
Sign Painters No. 510—Thomas Hughes.

Stage Employees No. 16—George Ward.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Mory Morris.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 45—John La Force.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 29—Edward Martin.
S. F. and East Bay Steel Die and Copper Plate Engineers and Embossers No. 424—T. Johnson.
Street Carmen No. 518—H. S. Foley.
Street Carmen No. 1004—P. Z. Hays.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Michael Hoffman.
Stove Mounters No. 62—John Dabreo.
Stove Mounters No. 65—Virgil Leonard.
Switchmen No. 197—John F. Hogan.
Street Carmen of Oakland No. 192—J. B. Rutland.
Special Delivery Messengers No. 23—John Condon.
Teamsters No. 85—Al. Cameron.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Dan Dougherty.
Technical Engineers No. 11—D. P. Haggerty.
Theatrical Employees No. B-18—William Suther-land.
Trackmen No. 687—F. J. Ferguson.
Tobacco Workers No. 210—Ernest Parritt.
Typographical No. 21—George Hollis.
Sanitary Truck Drivers and Helpers No. 350—Louis Molinari.
Upholsterers No. 28—Sidney King.
Venetian Blind Workers No. 2565—Lawrence But-ler.
Waitresses No. 48—Nonie Cordes.
Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen No. 39—Hugo Ernst.
Water Workers—George Bauer.
General Warehousemen No. 860—Thomas White.
Web Pressmen No. 4—J. V. Burke.
Window Cleaners No. 44—E. Waddell.
Welders No. 1330—C. Cardno.



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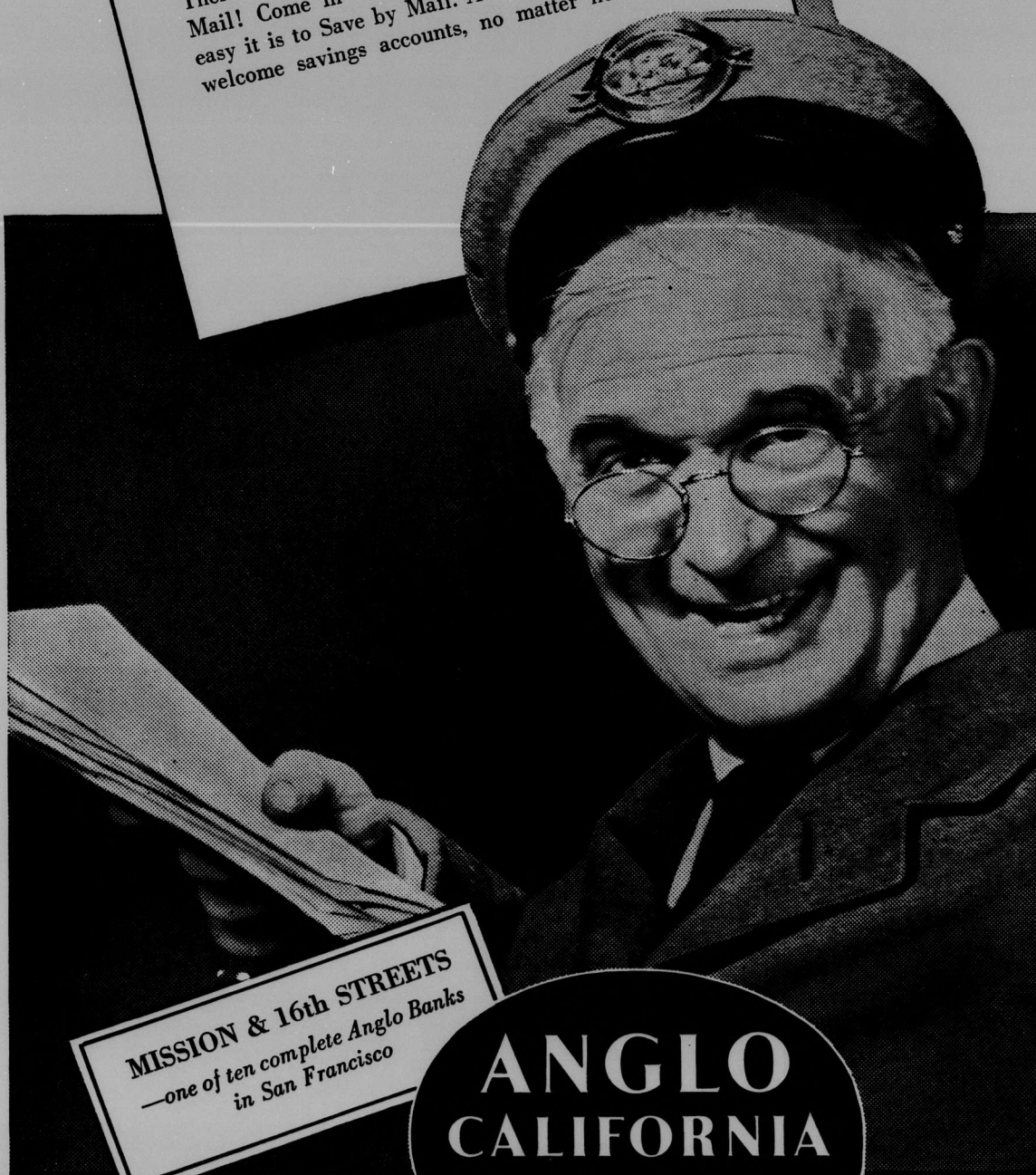
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